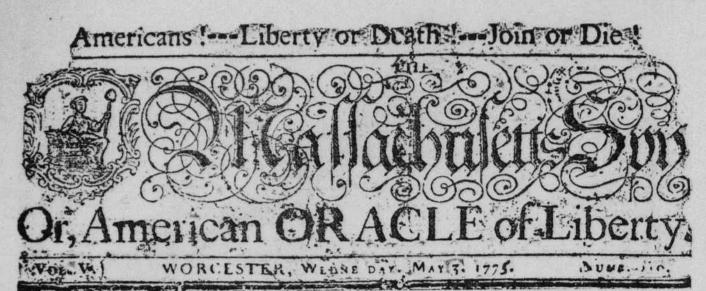
## JOURNALISM IN

Fac-Similes of the Accounts of the Battle of Lexington---The Massachusetts Spy and Essex Gazette--- "Americans! Liberty or Death! Join or Die!"





THE "SPY'S" ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON. Section of third page, natural size.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, the was transacting a few of of Hatertonum, April 28, 1775.

THEREAS this Congress, on the 12th day of this inflant.

April, appointed a committee for each county, to receive April, appointed a committee for each country, to receive the committees of correspondence in such countries, a state of consult of the sowns and districts, with respect to their having country the continental and Provincial measures, for the presentation of this country from slavery;—and whereas the districted cirples country from slavery;—and whereas the districted cirples country from slavery;—and whereas the districted cirples countries of the colony may probably tender it very inconsument to great, a sumber of members should be absent from the Conference of the state of the countries of th Therefore RESOLVED, That the first meeting of laid com-ittees, is postgoned to the fourth Wednesday in said month; and is recommended to the several committees of correspondence, to mades at true flate of the conduct of their respective towns and distribution of the faid fourth Wednesday of May accordingly, and escally with respect to their outstanding provincial rates; any thing metamed in the former resolve of this Congress differing herefrom, continuously. A true extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary, Pro. Tems

Materiorum, April 30, 1775

Wateriorum, April 30, 1775

WHERE AS an agreement has been made between General Gage and the inhabitants of the town of Bofton, for the femoral of the persons and effects of feeth of the inhabitants of the pown of Bofton, as may be fo disposed, excepting their fire arms and accompanions into the country.

HEREAS an agreement has bear made between O center by

"Good and the inhabitant of the town of Bodon, for the Sings room? In the Council of Way, and the direct support of Bodon, as may be of disposal exception that for area of the sings room in the counce."

"A the council of Way, and the first and inhabitant of the properties of the sings o at the bottom of the Comman; expected at oil immediately to he had tone of the Comman; expected at oil immediately to he had a subject to the form out of the control of th yes differed ? Upon which the troops again hurraed, and immediately one or two officers clicknarged their pithols, which were infantaneously followed by the firing of four etr five of other foldiers, and then there feemed to be a general discharge from the whole body; it is to be noticed then tree upon our people as they were differentially agreed to their command, and that we did, not even return the fire: Eight of our men were killed and nine wounded just the tracks the bounded and the common then housed and the common tracks. The troops then bughed, and damned the Yankees, and faid they sould not beer the smell of gun-powder. A little after this the troops renewed their march to Contord, where, when they arrived, they divided into parties, and went cireftly to feveral places where the province flores were depolited. | Each party was supposed to have a tory pilot. " One party went into the goal yard, and friked on and otherways damaged two cannon belonging to the province, and broke and fat fire to the carriages.— They then entered a flore and rolled out about an too barrels of floor, which they unheaded, and emphouses a dhops, and unheading barrels, chefts, see, the property of private persons; some took possession of the town-house, to which they fer five, but was extinguished by our people without much hurt. Another party of the troops were and took coffession of the Northbridge. About a province with multired upon the siarm, toming towards the bridge, the troops fired upon them without extensions. my, and killed two upon the fout !- (Thus did the troops of Britain's king fire FIRST at two faveral times upon his loyal American subjects, and put a period to ten lives before one gun was fired upon them.)—Our people THEN returned the fire, and oblig-gd the troops to retreat, who were foon joined by their order parties, but finding they were fill pursued, the whole body retreated back to pd the troops to retreat, who were foon joined by their other parties, but finding they were till purfured, the whole body retreated back to Lexington, both provincials and troops firing as they went. Doring this time an experts from the troops was fent to General Cago, who thereupon foot, out a reinforcement of above 1400 men, under the foremann of the Pierry, with two field pieces. Upon the arrival of the feelometerm at Lexington, just as the retreating say had got the feelometerm at Lexington, just as the retreating say had got they found find and as the retreating say had got they found find and as the retreating say had got they found find and as the retreating say had got they found find and as the beautiful the troops that they found find and as the find done in the firm of the find and the say of the wounded charge of the found of the found of the find and the first town all the carried of the found of the

Memotom , a few miles dif-enemy, (carrying flores and bern, and conk possession of tant, attacked a party of twice enemy, (carrying flores and provisions to the troops) kind bem, and took possession of their arms, flores, provision as the state of any lofs on our five. The fenemy having haited above in hote at Levington, found it necessary to make a fector ctreat carrying with them thany of their dead and wounded. They continued their retreat free Lexington to Charlestown with great precipitation, our people continued the pursuit, firing till they got to Charlestown Neck, (which they reached a little after functed) over which the enemy palled, proceeded up Bucker's Hill, and the next day went into Boston under the protection of the Someries man of war of 64 guns.

A young man, unarmed, who was taken prisoner by the enemy, and made to affift in carrying off their wounded, says, that he saw a barber who lives in Boston, thought to be one Warden, with the troops, and that he heard them say, he was one of their pilots; he likewise saw the said barber fire twice upon our people, and head Earl Piercy order the troops to fire the houses: He also informs, that several officers were among the wounded who were carried to Boston, Earl Piercy order the troops to her the houles: He allo informs that feveral officers were among the wounded who were carried to Bofton, were our informant was difmiffed. They took two of our men princers in battie who are now confined in barracks.

Immediately upon sine return of the troops to Bofton, all communication to and from the town was stopped by Gen. Gage. The provincials who sew to the sinfance of their distressed countrymen, are posted in Cambridges, Charlestown, Roxbury, Watertown, &c. and have placed guards on Roxbury neck within gun-shot of the enemy; guards are also placed every where in view of the town to observe the enotion of the King's troops to The Council of War, and the different Committees of Safety and Supplies fet at Cambridge, and the Provincial Congress at Watertown. The troops in Boston are forti-

foldiers, are prifoners.

Mr. James Howard and one of the Regulars discharged their pieces at the same infant, and each killed the other.

The public most sincerely sympathize with the friends and relations of our decoded beethren, who gloriously farificed their lives in sighting for the liberties of their country. By their noble intropid conduct, in helping to defeat the forces of an ungrateful tyrent, they have endeared their memories to the present generation, who will translant their names to posterity with the highest honour.

It is now thirteen days since Boston was entirely shut up. The Sanday after the battle there were but two or three religious affemblies that met in Boston. In the Forenoon there was a town moreting, as which a Committee consisting of the Select. Men, were chesten if the inhabitants of Bofton would give up their arms and amandmition, and not affift againft the King's troops, they flould immediately be permitted to depart with all their effects, marchandize included; smally the ishabitants gave up their arms and ammunition, to the care of the felections; the General then fet is guard over the arms, ecc. and on Friday laft form of the inhabitants were permitted to go out with their effects, including meschand guard over the arms, ecc. and on Friday last fome of the inhabitants were permitted to go out with their effects, including merchanders: On Saturday they were stopped for half a day, and then were prohibited from carrying out any merchandize whatever. After this they were stopped again, owing, it is faid, to a dispute between Admiral Greaves and General Gage, as some families had croffed the ferry, with their effects; the Aggiral insuled they should not be allowed fo to do without his permission; how the shatter was fettled we know not. After this the instabitants were again allowed to come out, but none without a permit. In short according to the present method (General Gage acting contrary to his engagement) the inhabitants cannot possibly, get out of Boston under five or sig months. His intention no doubt is to divert our arms, till the arrival of more troops. During this time no provisions are allowed to be a raight in, and the inhabitants suffering the greatest difficing to be be night in, and the inhabitants fuffering the greatest diffices, thousands of women and children are almost draw to respect. Salt Perk fold for cleven pence fferling the pound, and freth at nine

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE-Full size.

The good People of this Country, at a Meet in a forme Time lines, wifed to encourage the Enablishment of a Printing-Office in this Place. A Configuration thereof, Application was made to meet here in Bolton, to iffue Proposals for profithing a weekly News-Paper in the Town to be crutical. The Workester Gazeties on Massical Oracle of Liberty: This I accordingly did, fince that Time. Things, have worn a different bace of our diffrested Capitals and it was thought highly necessary that I should experie my Printing. Materials from Bolton to this Place, and instead of publishing the intended Workester Gazette, &c. continue the Pub-WORGESTER GAZETTE, &c. continue the Pub-Meation of the well-known Massachusatts SPY, or THOMAS'S BOSTON JOURNAL I are soldingly removed by Printing Utenfils to this Elace, and escaped on self from Boston on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, which will be remembered in survey as the Anniversary of the BATTLE of LEXINGTON I Lintend publishing this Paper regularly every Wednesday, and have made an Alteration in the Title and order to lifting this Paper regularly every Wednesday, and liave made an Alteration in the Titlia and order to take in Part of that intended for the Paper.

I beg the Affishance of all the Franks to our righteour. Can'te to circulate this Paper. — They may rely that the atmost of my poor Endeavours shall be used to maintain those mights and Priviledees for the Paper.

I be the trivial and complete the property and provided the most support to the post of the Core will be a few or property and the most interesting and title enteresting to the public most substitute of the public

I sou the Public's mon obedient Servant,
ISAIAH THOMAS

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Listen, my children, and you snah hear Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere, On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five; Hardly a man is now alive Who remembers that famous day and year. He said to his friend, "If the British march By land or sea from the town to-night, Hang a lantera alof: in the beliry arch Of the North Church tower, as a One, if by land, and two, if by sea; And I on the opposite shore will be Ready to ride and spread the alarm Through every Middlesex village and farm, For the country-folk to be up and arm." Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffed gar Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore. Just as the moon rose over the bay, Where, swinging wide at her moorings, lay The Somerset, British man-of-war; A phantom ship, with each mast and spar Across the moon like a prison bar, And a huge black bulk, that was magnified By its own reflection in the tide. Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street. Wanders and watches with eager ears, Till in the silence around he hears The muster of men at the oarrack door, The sound of arms and the framp of feet. And the measured tread of the grenadiers, Marching down to their boat on the shore. Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread, To the belify chamber overnead, And startled the pigeons from their perch, On the sombre rafters, that round him make Masses and moving shapes of snade-By the trembing ladder steep and rall, To the nignest window in the wall, Where he paused to listen and look down A moment on the roofs of the town, and the moonlight flowing over all. Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead. In their night encampment on the nill, Wrapped in silence so deep and still That he could hear, like the senunel's tread, The watchiul night wind, as it went Creeping along from tent to tent, And seeming to waisper, "All is well!" A moment only he feels the spell Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread Or the lonely beilty and the acad; For suddenly all his thoughts are bent On a shadowy something far away, Where the river widens to meet the bay-A line of black that bends and floats On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats. Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride. Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride On the opposite shore walked Paul Revers. Now he patted his horse's side, Now he gazed at the landscape far and near, Then, impetuous, stamped the earth, And tarned and tightened his borse's girth; but mostly se watched with eager search The belify tower of the Old North Church

That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light, The fate of a nation was riding that night: And the spark struck out by that steed in his nignt

As it rose above the graves on the bill,

A glimmer and then a gleam of light !

A second lamp in the beifry burns,

A nurry of Boots in a village street,

Lonely and spectral and sombre and still;

And to I as he looks, on the belfry's height

But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight

He springs to the saddle, the bridle be turns,

A shape in the mooninght, a bulk in the dark, And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark

Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:

Kindled the land into dame with its heat.

THE "GAZETTE'S" ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. Section of page, natural size.

mengling where Bodies in the north thornes.

Mannet.

We have the Pleasure to lay, that, dot with-

We have the Pleasure to say, that, not with fanding the highest Provocations given by the Enemy, not one lostance of Crucin, that we have heard of, was committed by our riestances. Militia: but, listening to the merciful Diffuses of the Christian Religion, they beathed to her Sentiments of Humanifer.

The Construction of the People of Carrief-

of the Christian Leligion, they breathed being the Toconic Continuous of the People of Christian Toconic Carried town, when our Encourse were contesting the Town, and the People has a fine from the Millian and Town, in nexpectable in the People has a fine from the first first and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the People has a fine meant at left the Town, and the Town and the Town and the Town, and the Town and the Town, and the Town and the Tow veral Carriages, Carriago Wheels, and about 20 Barrels of Flour, all belonging to the Province. Here about 150 Men going towards a Bridge, of which the Enemy were in P. A. floor, the latter fired, and killed 2 of our Men, who then reusined the Fire, and obliged the Enemy to retieat back to Lexington, where they met Lord Percy, with a large Reinforcement, with two Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy now having a Body of about 1800 Men, made a Half, picked up many of their Dead, and took Care of their Wounded. At Menotomy, a few of our Men attacked a Party of welve of the Enemy, (carrying Stores and Pro-mitons to the Troops) killed one of them, wounded feveral, made the Reft Prifonere, and took Politifier of all their Arms, Stores, Poori-tion, Sec. without any Less on our Side — The Eremy having halted one or two Hours at Lex-ington, found it necessary to make a second Retreat, carrying with them many of their Dead and Wounded, who they put into Chailes and on Horfes that they found flanding in the Road. They continued their Retreat from Lexington to Charleftown with great Precipitation ; and notwithflanding their Field Pieces, our People con-tinued the Parinit, firing at them till they got to Charlestown Neck, (which they reached a little after Sunfer) over which the Enemy paffid, pro-eceded up Bunker's Hill, and foon afterwards went into the Town, under the Protection of the

In Lexington the Enemy fet Fire Tto Deacon Jafeph Loring's House and Barn, Mass Mulliken's House and Shop, and Mr. Joffua Bond's House and Shop, which were all confumed. They also fer Fire to second other Houses, but our People extinguished the Flames. & They pillaged almost every House they passed by, breaking and deftroyog Denre, Windows, Glaffer, &c and carrying of Closthing and other valuable Effects. It appeared to be their Defign to burn and defiror all before them; and nothing but our vigorous Pur-fuit prevented their infernal Purpoles from being out in Execution. But the farage Barbarity Steiben abe fell, is almost incredible : Not conjected in flooring down the unarmed, aged

Enemy, (aid to have come from an Officer of one of the Men of War; by which it appears that 63 of the Regulars, and 49 Matines were killed, and Ye3 of both wounded: In all 275. Lieut. Gould of the 4th Regument, who is wounded, and Elieut. Potter of the Marines, and about twelve Soldiers, are Prifoners. difeharged their Pieces at the fame, loffant, Jand each killed the other.) The Public meft fincerely fympath ze with the Friends and Relations of our deceased Brenthen, who gloriously facificed their Lives in fighting for the Liberties of their Country By their noble, lattepid Condua, in helping to de-feat the Forces of an ungrateful Trent, they haro endeared their Memories to the prefent Gebard configured their interpories to the prefent Generation, who will reconfinit their Names to Polytective with the highest Honour.

We suppose a circumfantial Account will be prepared and published by Authority. The above it the best we have been able to obtain. We can only sad, that the Town of Boston is not instituted by a tap Atony of our beare County-men, who have seven to see Antibents from all Querteen. GOD grain them Allist uses in the Estimation of our creat and unmarried Exchiles. Mathiches Harbour is now blocker up by the Lively Man of Wer.

> He heard the bleating of the floor And the twitter of birds among the trees. And left the breath of the morning breeze Blowing over the meadows brown.
> And one was sain and sales in his bed
> Who at the bridge would be first to fall—
> Who that day would be lying dead—
> Pierces by a British musket ball. For know the rest. In the books you have read How the British regulars freed and fied. How the larmers gave them but for ball From orbital each ende and farm gard wall, Chasing the redcoats down the lane. Then crossing the Belids to emerge again Under the frees at the turn of the road, And only pausing to fire and load.

Our late Brethren of Danyers, who fall fightng for their Country, were interred, with great

Our Caflomers are erfaced to confide the Difficulties with nhish was an common with our Constry, ore new arrobred; and that we cannot continue our Bofiness enthous regular and poorbust Pryments. We fail be obliged to diffontious fending the Gaserte to all who are independ for more than one Year, onless they make immediate Pryment.

So through the night rode Paul Revere So through the night rode Paul Revere:
And so through the night went has cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and harm—
A cry of defines, and not of fear.
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo for evermore:
For, horse on the night wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last.
In the hour of darkness and vern and reed,
The proofs will waken and listen to hear
The nurrying hoof-casts of that steed,
And the midnight me Sage of Paul Revere,

De bas left the village and mounted the steep. An a ocheate nim, tra quil and broad and deep is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides; And mader the alders that skirt its edge. Now soit on the sand, now loud on the leage, is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides. It was twelve by the village clock When he crossed the bridge into Medford town; He heard the crowing of the cock

And the backing of the farmer's dog, And feit the damp of the river fog That rises after the sun goes down. it was one by the village clock When he galloped into Lexington. He saw the gilded weathercock Swim in the moonlight as he passed, And the meeting tiouse windows, blank and bare, Gaze at him with spectral glare, As if they already stood agnast As the bloody work they would look upon. It was two by the village clock When he came to the bridge in Concord town: